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The forehead portion of the head 12 preferably has a translucent portion including a film 26 of translucent material covering an opening in the forehead and blending into the head material so as not to be distinguishable therefrom. This translucent material is spotted at 27 on the inside face thereof to simulate a rash. The spots 27 are not visible through the translucent film 26 unless the interior of the doll's head is illuminated. The chest portion of the trunk 11 has a similar translucent film 28 covering an opening therein and this film has spots 29 on the inner face thereof which can be the same or different from the spots 27. The spots 29 are not visible through the film 28 unless the interior of the trunk 11 is illuminated.

Alternately, if desired, the spots 27 can be made permanently visible as indicia on the body or head normally covered by the doll's clothing or hair and accessible to full view by opening the clothing or parting the hair of the wig 25 to expose the doll's chest or the like.

As shown in Figure 2, a mounting bracket 30 is carried in the trunk 11 on the back wall thereof to support a small electric battery 31. A flashlight bulb 32 is mounted on the battery 31 and is selectively energized from the battery through wires 33. A switch 34 on the back of the trunk 11 controls the energization of the light 32. As illustrated, the light beams from the bulb 32 will illuminate the films 26 and 28 to render the spots 27 and 29 visible from outside of the doll's body. These spots will simulate measles, chicken pox, or other rash disorders.

A small flap-type door 35 is provided on the back of the trunk 11 to give access to the interior of the trunk for replacement of the battery and bulb. The hair from the wig 25 will cover this door.

The sides of the neck portion of the head 12 carry distensible diaphragms or bladders 36 as shown in Figures 3 and 4. One of the ear portions 37 in the head 12 carries a check valve assembly 38 from which a pair of flexible tubes 39 extend to the spaces behind the diaphragms or bladders. These spaces 40 are adapted to be filled with air from the tubes 39. As best shown in Figure 4, the ear 37 is covered with a flexible membrane 41 molded into the head material around its periphery. A space 42 is provided between the membrane and ear. This space communicates with the interior of the cage of a check valve assembly 38. The membrane 41 has a central hole 43 therethrough. The arrangement is such that when the finger or thumb of an operator covers the hole 43 and depresses the membrane 41 toward the bottom of the ear 37, air in the space 42 will flow through the check valve cage 38 and tubes 39 to the interior of the spaces 40. Upon release of the membrane 41, it will spring back into position to reclaim the space 42. However, a ball check 44 in the valve assembly 38 will seal the tubes 39 to retain air in the chambers 40 behind the bladders 36. The space 42 will again become filled with air and repeated covering of the membrane hole 42 and depressing of the membrane to eject air from the space 42 through the tubes 39, will result in pumping air into the spaces 40 to distend the bladders 36 to the dotted line positions such as shown in Figure 4. The sides of the doll's head will thereby have distended portions simulating mumps.

As shown in Figures 4 and 5, the ball check 44 is mounted in a tubular cage 45 on guide ribs 46. A back plate 47 in the rear of the cage 38 behind the ball 41 has a tongue 48 with a forwardly projecting flange 49 to limit backward movement of the ball. During pumping action, the ball will move away from the seat 50 in the mouth of the cage of the assembly 38 and air will flow from the space 42 into the tubes 39. Back pressure from the tubes 39 will force the ball back against the seat 50 to retain air in the spaces 40. This check valve arrangement provides a simple means of controlling air

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flow into the spaces 40 and for retaining the bladders in distended condition.

As shown in Figure 9, a tongue spatula 51 is provided with a projection 52 on one end thereof. This projection 52 can be inserted through the hole 43 in the membrane 41 to unseat the ball 44 and release air from behind the bladders so that they will again assume their collapsed normal condition.

As shown in Figure 1, one of the arms 13 preferably has a hole 53 therein to receive a toy hypodermic needle 54.

As shown in Figure 7, the bottom of the mouth 18 has a hole or opening 55 therein to receive in snug relation a thermometer 56 therethrough. This thermometer can be a toy device with a manually shiftable temperature indicator 57 slidable on the stem of the thermometer. The thermometer stem can be readily inserted into and removed from the hole 55.

As shown in Figure 10, the foot section 15 is misaligned from the bottom of the leg 14. For this purpose the bottom of the leg has an end wall 58 with a recess therein bounded by an turned flange 59. The foot portion 15 has a top wall 60 mating with the wall 58 and equipped with raised protuberances 61 for selective fitting in the recess to be retained by the flange 59. The protuberances 61 can be misaligned from the recess with one protuberance engaged against the outside wall of the leg 14 to hold the foot portion 15 out of alignment with the leg 14. The elastic bands 16 will hold the end faces 58 and 60 in mating engagement.

The doll kit of this invention is equipped with splints and bandages and, as shown in Figure 11, the "broken leg" of Figure 10, can be placed in alignment and bound in a splint for "mending." For this purpose, splint pieces 62 are held on the leg and foot portions by a bandage wrapping 63.

The trunk, head, arms and legs of the doll can be made of similar or dissimilar materials although the preferred arrangement is to have all of the parts made of a form-retaining resilient plastic material such as "Fairy Skin" (vinyl copolymer resin). Any form-retaining doll body material can be used. The tubes for passage of air from the ear pump are preferably formed of rubber or flexible plastic. The bladders 36 are preferably formed of rubber or other distensible impermeable plastic material. The translucent films 26 and 28 are preferably formed of plastics and are preferably molded into the trunk and head portions so as to be blended therewith and be invisible unless illuminated.

It will be appreciated that the herein specifically described arrangements may be modified and appreciably changed without departing from the principles of this invention providing a doll that can "take sick."

We claim as our invention:

1. A doll adapted to exhibit symptoms of sickness which comprises a body having a head and neck portion, diaphragms on the sides of the neck portion confining spaces therebehind, a pump mechanism on said head portion adapted to compress air into said spaces for distending said diaphragms to simulate mumps on the neck portion, a check valve for retaining compressed air in said spaces, and mechanism for selectively releasing said check valve.

2. A doll adapted to simulate mumps which comprises a doll body having a hollow head portion, inflatable bladders on the sides of the head portion, tubes in said head portion communicating with the interiors of said bladders, a check valve controlling flow through said tubes and adapted to retain compressed air in said bladders, said head having an ear portion providing a recess communicating with said check valve, an apertured diaphragm overlying said recess and adapted to have the aperture therethrough covered by the finger of an operator, said diaphragm adapted to be deflected for pumping air past said check valve and through said tubes into